

The Honorable Ricardo S. Martinez

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	Case No. 2:15-cv-00102 RSM
Petitioner,)	
)	UNITED STATES' MOTION TO
v.)	EXCLUDE PROFFERED TESTIMONY
)	OF DANIEL ROSEN AND JAMES
MICROSOFT CORPORATION, <i>et al.</i>)	O'BRIEN OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE
)	TO DISQUALIFY THEM AS
Respondents.)	ATTORNEYS IN THIS MATTER

The United States moves the Court to exclude the proffered testimony of Daniel Rosen and James O'Brien, two of the attorneys for Microsoft, which has disclosed on its witness list that they may testify on contested matters. In the alternative, the Court should disqualify Mr. Rosen and Mr. O'Brien from serving as attorneys for Microsoft in this matter. Permitting them to testify would be in violation of the Washington Rules of Professional Conduct, which generally preclude an attorney from acting as an advocate at a trial in which the attorney is also a witness. As explained *infra*, if Mr. Rosen and Mr. O'Brien limit their "testimony" to their previously submitted declarations, however, the United States will not seek either to exclude the declarations nor disqualify them as attorneys in this case.

1 **ARGUMENT**

2 Attorneys practicing in the Western District of Washington must comply with the
3 Washington Rules of Professional Conduct. LR 83.3(a)(2). Rule 3.7 of those rules — which
4 closely tracks ABA Model Rule 3.7 — provides, in pertinent part:

5 (a) A lawyer shall not act as advocate at a trial in which the lawyer is likely to be a
6 necessary witness unless:

- 7 (1) the testimony relates to an uncontested issue;
- 8 (2) the testimony relates to the nature and value of legal services rendered in the case;
- 9 (3) disqualification of the lawyer would work substantial hardship on the client; or
- 10 (4) the lawyer has been called by the opposing party and the court rules that the
11 lawyer may continue to act as an advocate.

12 The comments to the Washington rules note that the advocate-witness rule is intended to
13 protect the interests of the tribunal and of the opposing party:

14 A witness is required to testify on the basis of personal knowledge, while an advocate is
15 expected to explain and comment on evidence given by others. It may not be clear
16 whether a statement by an advocate-witness should be taken as proof or as an analysis of
17 the proof.

18 RPC 3.7, comment [2]. As the California Court of Appeals noted in *People v. Donaldson*, 93
19 Cal. App. 4th 916, 927-28, 113 Cal. Rptr. 2d 548 (2001), the advocate-witness rule is necessary,
20 in part, because:

21 If a lawyer is both counsel and witness, he becomes more easily impeachable for interest
22 and thus may be a less effective witness. Conversely, the opposing counsel may be
23 handicapped in challenging the credibility of the lawyer when the lawyer also appears as
an advocate in the case. An advocate who becomes a witness is in the unseemly and
ineffective position of arguing his own credibility. The roles of an advocate and of a
witness are inconsistent; the function of an advocate is to advance or argue the cause of
another, while that of a witness is to state facts objectively.

Id. at 927-928 (internal citation omitted).

1 Mr. Rosen had previously submitted a declaration (Docket Entry 44) in support of
2 Microsoft's motion for an evidentiary hearing, in which, based on his experience as an IRS Chief
3 Counsel attorney – and clearly lacking any personal knowledge as to the IRS's actual contract or
4 course of dealing with Quinn Emanuel – Mr. Rosen speculated on what had taken place. For
5 example, Mr. Rosen stated “there would have necessarily been substantive investigative
6 discussions” (para. 3) and that he “would expect the investigative interviews to be significantly
7 more extensive than described” (para. 4). In addition, Mr. Rosen made improper
8 characterizations of the evidence, stating (for example) that Quinn Emanuel had made “entries of
9 appearances as representatives of the IRS” (para. 8) and that “the IRS often lacked any control
10 over his taking of testimony.” (para. 9) Nevertheless, the United States determined not to move
11 to strike the testimony or to disqualify Mr. Rosen, because the Court already had before it actual
12 evidence on those points, including relevant portions of the transcripts, as well as Mr. Hoory's
13 letters of August 28 and September 9, 2014 (Exhibits 2 and 4 to Bernard Declaration, Docket
14 Entry 37), explaining that an attorney from Quinn Emanuel would attend the informal
15 interviews, “limited to assisting the IRS in its examination fact finding and providing their expert
16 advice to assist the IRS in evaluating the unagreed issues under examination.”

17 The United States made a similar determination not to challenge Mr. O'Brien's
18 declaration (Docket Entry 36) submitted in support of Microsoft's motion for evidentiary
19 hearing. For the most part, Mr. O'Brien merely authenticated certain correspondence (*e.g.*, para.
20 11), and also described Microsoft's FOIA requests, lawsuits, and responses received, in the
21 course of attaching the FOIA responses (*e.g.*, paras. 9 -17).

22 Now, however, in its witness list Microsoft has stated that it “reserves the right” to call
23 Mr. Rosen to testify as to a greatly expanded set of contested matters, including his experience

1 working as an attorney in the Office of Chief Counsel and his knowledge of policies and
2 procedures relating to promulgation of regulations, issuance of designated summonses, etc. This
3 is all in the nature of opinion testimony.¹ Microsoft also states that it “reserves the right” to call
4 Mr. O’Brien to testify about additional factual matters, including “the IRS’s recent audits of
5 Microsoft” and “the IRS’s retention of outside counsel.”

6 None of the exceptions to Rule 3.7 applies here: the proffered testimony of both Mr.
7 Rosen and Mr. O’Brien goes to the heart of the contested factual issues to be determined by the
8 Court. The proffered testimony of both is directly related to Microsoft’s allegations that the IRS
9 had an improper purpose in issuing the summonses at issue in this case and that it has improperly
10 delegated to Quinn Emanuel the inherent governmental function of a taxpayer examination.
11 Were they to testify, the United States would need to cross examine them, and the Court would
12 then be in the untenable position of having to evaluate the personal credibility of two of the
13 advocates before it. Moreover, it is clearly improper to permit an attorney in the case to testify
14 as an expert witness. *See, e.g., West Cost Prods., LLC v. Shalabi*, 2013 WL 1694660, *2 (W.D.
15 Wash. 2013) (attorney representing party at trial may not also testify as an expert witness).

16 Nor should the Court permit the testimony to proceed while simultaneously permitting
17 them to remain as attorneys in the case, on the ground of “substantial hardship” to Microsoft.
18 Given the large number of attorneys who have appeared in this matter for Microsoft, it is simply
19 not credible for Microsoft to argue that disqualifying either attorney would result in a

20
21 ¹ It is clear, under the ethics rules, that Mr. Rosen could not testify to any personal
22 knowledge he might have of the Microsoft examination from his tenure in the IRS Office of
23 Chief Counsel; and in any event the Government is not aware that he has any such personal
knowledge.

“substantial hardship.” Although some courts have permitted counsel to continue representing a party in a case after being called as a witness, those situations typically arise where the *opposing party* has called the attorney as a witness – not where, as here, the party itself has called its own attorneys as witnesses. *See, e.g., Public Utility Dist. No. 1 of Klickitat Cty v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 124 Wash. 2d 789, 811-812, 881 P.2d 1020 (1994).

CONCLUSION

Because Mr. Rosen and Mr. O’Brien have been proffered as witnesses at the evidentiary hearing on contested factual matters, the Court should either order their testimony be excluded or disqualify them from serving as Microsoft’s attorneys in this matter.

Dated this 14th day of July, 2015.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that service of the foregoing has been made this 14th day of July, 2015, via the Court's ECF system to all parties and electronically to the following:

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